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the enlightened support of the principle of compensated emancipation by Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri. For his sagacity and patriotism that statesman should not have been passed without notice.

If this work is designed for the general reader, in parts it is incomplete; on the other hand, if it is intended for the professional student of American history, its contents are already familiar.

The Formation of the State of Oklahoma (University of California Press), by R. Gittinger, Ph.D. (pp. i-vii, 1-256).

This objective history presents the ethnographical and political development of the State of Oklahoma from the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 until the passage of the enabling act in June, 1906.

The author is professor of English History and Dean of Undergraduates in the University of Oklahoma. His book offers ample evidence that he is painstaking and judicious in his research work, logical and clear in his method of exposition and capable of presenting a complex and arid subject in a correct and limpid style. And because in the compilation of official documents and in the redaction of this volume he acknowledges the assistance of such eminent authorities on the history of the southwest as Professors Herbert E. Bolton, Joseph B. Thoburn and several others, his work stands out as the most authoritative and the most accurate on the formation of the state of Oklahoma.

After Congress had organized the territories of Louisiana in 1812 and of Arkansas in 1819, the Quapaws entered into a first treaty by which a considerable tract of land situated in the present state of Oklahoma was ceded to the Choctaws. They were followed by the Creeks and Cherokees and the country was definitely set apart for the southern Indians. However, the western half of the state was then a part of the hunting grounds of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Indians, and to forestall trouble with new occupants a great council was held in 1835, as a result of which what is now Oklahoma was divided by a line drawn north and south almost through its center. In later years the eastern half was considered the territory of the civilized tribes, and the western half that of the "blanket" Indians. It

then became the policy of the Government under President Jackson to reserve the country west of Missouri and Arkansas exclusively for communities established by the Indians themselves or by the United States. But by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, the boundaries of the original extensive Indian Territory, west of the Mississippi river, were reduced to the limits of the present state of Oklahoma. After the Civil War, Kansas succeeded in having most of the Indians removed to the Indian Territory, while many of its citizens and people of the Southern States began to urge upon Congress the opening of this territory to white settlers. And the Government, under the pretext that the Five Civilized Tribes had taken part in the war between the Union and the Southern Confederacy, deprived the Indians of their exclusive rights within its limits and gradually secured the surrender of territory for the use of other Indians. After the occupation of the best land in Kansas, settlers began to make persistent efforts to occupy the unassigned land in the Indian Territory. Payne's first appearance as leader of a band of settlers, called "boomers," occurred in 1880. The Government and the courts were unable to stop the invasions. After the adoption of the Dawes act and of various provisions for the opening of the Oklahoma district on April 22, 1889, the reservations in the western part were divided into freeholds for the citizens of the United States. Successive openings for settlement took place until 1901 in the western half of the Indian Territory, which was organized as the Territory of Oklahoma. Soon afterward the agitation for statehood began, and, after the dissolution of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory, it culminated on November 16, 1907, in the issuance by President Roosevelt of a proclamation declaring that the combined Oklahoma and Indian Territories were on that date admitted into the Union under the name of State of Oklahoma. This event took place 104 years after its acquisition by the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase. And while Oklahoma was not organized as a distinctive Indian state, yet it counts among its citizens one-third of the total Indian population of the United States.

Those various stages in the transformation of the original Indian Territory into the present prosperous and progressive

state of Oklahoma are described without superfluous commentaries, but with a simple, authenticated reference to the concomitant circumstances, in twelve chapters followed by nine appendixes reproducing some of the most important official documents. An excellent and detailed index of much practical value, and five maps, complete this book. The typographical work is of the high standard maintained by the University of California Press; it is faultless. The book is neatly bound in durable buckram. Of the *University of California Publications in History* it is the sixth volume, and one of the most creditable and most important.
